

Report Date: 19 Apr 2013

Summary Report for Individual Task
031-627-4104
Develop the Incident Action Plan at the Incident Command Level
Status: Approved

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DESTRUCTION NOTICE: None

Condition: As an incident commander, given an emergency response plan (ERP) or standing operating procedure (SOP) and a known or unknown hazardous materials (HAZMAT) incident in various facility or transportation situations to chemical hazards. This task should not be trained in MOPP.

Standard: Develop the incident action plan at the incident command level by identifying the following IAW National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 472:

- a. Factors to be evaluated in selecting public protective actions.
- b. Which agency will perform specific actions.
- c. Processes for determining the effectiveness of a response option.
- d. Safe operating practices.
- e. Importance of pre-incident planning.
- f. Safety precautions for search and rescue missions.
- g. Advantages and limitations for decontamination methods.
- h. The atmospheric and physical safety hazards with HAZMAT incidents involving confined spaces.

Special Condition: None

Special Standards: None

Special Equipment:

Safety Level: Low

MOPP: Never

Task Statements

Cue: None

DANGER

None

WARNING

None

CAUTION

None

Remarks: None

Notes: None

Performance Steps

1. Identify factors to be evaluated in selecting public protective actions.

a. Evacuation: the process of moving people at risk from the area threatened to safety. Evacuees should be sent upwind by a specific route to a place far enough away from the incident so that they will not have to be moved again if the conditions change. Contaminated evacuees must be kept in a safe refuge area until they can be decontaminated and receive medical treatment if necessary.

b. Shelter in place: if members of the public at the scene are safe in their present location, and the structure where they are located can be protected from contamination (by closing windows and doors, turning off ventilation systems that may draw in air from outside, and so forth), the preferable response is to leave these individuals in place until the incident can be controlled.

2. Identify which agency will perform the specific actions as per the ERP or SOP.

- a. Receive the initial notification.
- b. Provide secondary notification and activation of response agencies.
- c. Make ongoing assessments of the situation.
- d. Command on-scene personnel (incident management system).
- e. Coordinate support and mutual aid.
- f. Provide law enforcement and on scene security (crowd control).
- g. Provide traffic control and rerouting.
- h. Provide resources for public safety protective action.
- i. Provide fire suppression services.
- j. Provide on-scene medical assistance (ambulance) and medical treatment (hospital).
- k. Provide public notification (warnings).
- l. Provide public information (news).
- m. Provide on-scene communications support.
- n. Provide emergency on-scene decontamination.
- o. Provide operations level hazard control services.
- p. Provide technician level hazard mitigation services.
- q. Provide environmental remedial action (clean up) services.
- r. Provide environmental monitoring.
- s. Implement on-site accountability.

- t. Provide on-site responder identification.
 - u. Provide incident command post security.
 - v. Provide incident or crime scene investigation.
 - w. Provide evidence collection and sampling.
3. Identify the process for determining the effectiveness of a response option based on potential outcomes.
- a. Prioritize the response options based off of their effect on the outcomes.
 - b. Estimate the outcomes in an emergency.
 - c. Formulate an alternative action plan in case the first action plan fails to achieve the desired outcomes.
 - d. Evaluate constantly during the course of an incident to prevent unsafe or ineffective operations and to assess subsequent options.
4. Identify the safe operating practices and procedures that are required during a HAZMAT/WMD incident by considering the following.
- a. The incident commander (IC) and HAZMAT responders have met all of the appropriate level competencies in NFPA 472.
 - b. Activities that present a significant risk to the safety of members are limited to situations where the potential exists to save endangered lives.
 - c. No risk to the safety of members is acceptable when saving lives or property is not possible.
 - d. All personnel working in the warm zone or hot zone are under the supervision of a HAZMAT branch officer.
 - e. Personnel accountability procedures are utilized.
 - f. A rest and rehabilitation area is completed and ready for team members to finish their assignment.
 - g. A HAZMAT branch officer is designated and operating.
 - h. Communications are established on one simple radio channel that is not used by anyone close enough to interfere. Hand signals are available as a backup if the radios fail.
 - i. Appropriate protective clothing and protective equipment are used whenever the team member is exposed or potentially exposed to HAZMAT.
 - j. A rapid intervention crew consisting of at least two responders is available for rescue of a member or team if necessary. Team members are operating in the hot zone in teams of two or more.
 - k. All team members are monitored before they can proceed to work in personal protective equipment (PPE).
 - l. HAZMAT team members are aware of clues indicating that the incident may be a chemical, biological, and nuclear or explosives incident. Efforts are made to notice secondary devices or attempts to disguise the true nature of the incident if terrorism is suspected.
5. Identify the importance of pre-incident planning related to safety.

a. Prior to entry, a safety briefing should be held for both the entry and back-up teams to ensure that everyone understands the potential health and safety hazards, the objectives of the entry operations, and the specific tasks and procedures.

b. Confirm designated radio channels, hand and verbal emergency signals, requirements for protective clothing, and the location and layout of the decontamination area.

6. Identify procedures for presenting a safety briefing prior to allowing personnel to work on a HAZMAT/WMD incident IAW SOP or ERP.

7. Identify safety precautions associated with search and rescue missions at a HAZMAT/WMD incident.

a. Buddy systems.

b. Backup team.

c. PPE.

8. Identify the advantages and limitations for decontamination methods.

a. Absorption.

(1) Advantages: A material holds a liquid with many types of commercial absorbents readily available. Sand or soil can also be used for this purpose.

(2) Limitations: Must be disposed of properly since they retain the substance absorbed.

b. Adsorption.

(1) Advantages: Chemical method involving interaction of a hazardous liquid and a solid sorbent material, if readily available, such as activated charcoal, silica or aluminum gel, fuller's earth, and other clays.

(2) Limitations: Adsorption produces heat and can spontaneously combust, must be disposed of properly since they retain the substance adsorbed.

c. Chemical degradation.

(1) Advantages: No interface required, such as evaporation or water action, just a natural breakdown of the contaminants as they age.

(2) Limitations: Depends on the location of the spill and the toxicity of the material. In some cases, however, these methods are the most practical.

d. Dilution.

(1) Advantages: Simply reduces the concentration of a contaminant, best used on materials that are soluble and miscible in water, such as chlorine and ammonia.

(2) Limitations: Collection and disposal of runoff.

e. Disinfecting.

(1) Advantages: Results in the reduction in the number of viable organisms to some acceptable level using chemical and antiseptic disinfectants to kill pathogenic microorganisms.

(2) Limitations: May not destroy 100% of the microorganisms.

f. Evaporation.

(1) Advantages: Requires minimal personnel and allows material to just evaporate into the air, use only if the vapors do not present a hazard.

(2) Limitations: Not effective on porous materials and can take a large amount of time.

g. Isolation and disposal.

(1) Advantages: Direct removal of a contaminant from a carrier.

(2) Limitations: May not remove all the contaminant.

h. Neutralization.

(1) Advantages: Renders the contaminant harmless, reducing the problem of disposal.

(2) Limitations: Many neutralizing chemicals present their own hazards.

i. Solidification.

(1) Advantages: Allows users to confine a small spill quickly with products that cause certain liquids to solidify.

(2) Limitations: Must be properly disposed of since they retain the substance absorbed.

j. Sterilization.

(1) Advantages: Destroys all microorganisms through the use of steam, concentrated chemical agents or ultraviolet light radiation.

(2) Limitations: Some liquid products may have side effects, therefore the process is limited.

k. Vacuuming.

(1) Advantages: allows for the collection of materials either liquid or solid into a container.

(2) Limitations: If the material is flammable or corrosive, specialized equipment is required.

l. Washing.

(1) Advantages: A very effective decontamination process for many materials; involves washing the contaminated person, building or equipment.

(2) Limitations: Proper collection and disposal of runoff is necessary.

9. Identify the atmospheric and physical safety hazards with HAZMAT/WMD incidents involving confined spaces.

a. Atmospheric safety hazards include oxygen-deficient atmosphere, oxygen-enriched atmosphere, flammable and explosive atmospheres, and toxic atmosphere.

b. Physical safety hazards include engulfment hazards, falls and slips, electrical hazards, structural hazards, and mechanical hazards.

(Asterisks indicates a leader performance step.)

Evaluation Preparation: Setup: In a real or simulated HAZMAT incident, provide the Soldier with the items listed in the condition statement, various containers, markings, placards and/or practical exercises, and direct the Soldier to develop an incident action plan.

PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO	N/A
1. Identified the key factors to be evaluated in selecting public protective actions.			
2. Identified which agency will perform specific actions IAW ERP or SOP.			
3. Identified the process for determining the effectiveness of a response option based on potential outcomes.			
4. Identified the safe operating practices and procedures that are required to be followed during a HAZMAT/WMD incident.			
5. Identified the importance of a pre-incident planning.			
6. Identified procedures for presenting a safety briefing prior to allowing personnel to work on a HAZMAT/WMD incident.			
7. Identified the safety precautions associated with search and rescue missions at a HAZMAT/WMD incident.			
8. Identified the advantages and limitations for decontamination methods.			
a. Absorption.			
b. Adsorption.			
c. Chemical degradation.			
d. Dilution.			
e. Disinfecting.			
f. Evaporation.			
g. Isolation and disposal.			
h. Neutralization.			
i. Solidification.			
j. Sterilization.			
k. Vacuuming.			
l. Washing.			
9. Identified the atmospheric safety hazards with HAZMAT/WMD incidents involving confined spaces.			

Supporting Reference(s):

Step Number	Reference ID	Reference Name	Required	Primary
	NFPA 472 2008 ED	National Fire Protection Association, Standard for Competence of Responders to Hazardous Materials/Weapons of Mass Destruction Incidents, 2008 Ed	No	Yes

Environment: Environmental protection is not just the law but the right thing to do. It is a continual process and starts with deliberate planning. Always be alert to ways to protect our environment during training and missions. In doing so, you will contribute to the sustainment of our training resources while protecting people and the environment from harmful effects. Refer to FM 3-34.5 Environmental Considerations and GTA 05-08-002 Environmental-Related Risk Assessment.

Safety: In a training environment, leaders must perform a risk assessment in accordance with FM 5-19, Composite Risk Management. Leaders will complete a DA Form 7566 COMPOSITE RISK MANAGEMENT WORKSHEET during the

planning and completion of each task and sub-task by assessing mission, enemy, terrain and weather, troops and support available-time available and civil considerations, (METT-TC). Note: During MOPP training, leaders must ensure personnel are monitored for potential heat injury. Local policies and procedures must be followed during times of increased heat category in order to avoid heat related injury. Consider the MOPP work/rest cycles and water replacement guidelines IAW FM 3-11.4, NBC Protection, FM 3-11.5, CBRN Decontamination. In a training environment, leaders must perform a risk assessment IAW FM 5-19, Composite Risk Management. Leaders will complete a DA Form 7566 Composite Risk Management Worksheet during the planning and completion of each task and sub-task by assessing mission, enemy, terrain and weather, troops and support available-time available, and civil considerations, (METT-TC). Note: During MOPP training, leaders must ensure personnel are monitored for potential heat injury. Local policies and procedures must be followed during times of increased heat category in order to avoid heat related injury. Consider the MOPP work/rest cycles and water replacement guidelines IAW FM 3-11.4, NBC Protection, FM 3-11.5, CBRN Decontamination.

Prerequisite Individual Tasks : None

Supporting Individual Tasks :

Task Number	Title	Proponent	Status
031-627-3043	Provide Technical Advice on the Components, Production, and Behavior of High Energy Compounds	031 - CBRN (Individual)	Approved

Supported Individual Tasks : None

Supported Collective Tasks :

Task Number	Title	Proponent	Status
03-1-6592	Establish A CBRN Incident Response Operations Center	03 - CBRN (Collective)	Approved

ICTL Data :

ICTL Title	Personnel Type	MOS Data
CBRN SLC, 2011	Enlisted	MOS: 74D, Skill Level: SL4